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HARRISON INAUGURATED. CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITAL.

SCENES ATTENDING THE CHANGE OF AD-MINISTRATIONS.

MINGTON AND ITS CROWDS OF PROPILE DAY IN SPIES OF THE RAIN AND GLOOMY. WEATHER MR CLEVELAND BECOMES A PRIVATE CITIZEN, AND GENERAL

PRESIDENT OF THE NA-TRYN-A DAY CROWDED

March 4.-The great day has com almost gone. A sound of revelry by out any premonitions at this hour of a rico on the morrow; but already the day

President Harrison has retired from the ball to his first night's tenancy of the White House, and Mr. Cleveland, for the first time in eight is a private citizen; with a private citizen's urbed repose. It has been a busy ried day, a day crowded full of events fatiguing, though not tiresome, ceremonies oth of them. They were whirled just before from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. ard the last seconds of his official life off in the Senate Chamber, and the other ed upon the practice of the amplest authority institutious anywhere confer upon a They drove back together through long enthusiastic Americans, free-born and assing at least a million flags and camers on the way to the White House, and mee the new Presidenc emarged to take his on upon the reviewing-stand before the north-The troops went by in well-nigh urs' seclusion, and, last of all, the ball-to many the culmination of the day's festivied the simple but seemingly endless

e taking up of power. The Presidential Inauguration is unlike some r momentous functions—a marriage ocrem may be there is nothing short about it. No one who has taken part in a wedding, either as a high outracting party or as a witness, can have failed to be impressed with its phenomenal brevity.

After ten thousand preliminary cares, anxieties and perturbations, the ceremeny is bowilderingly ct. But so prelonged and continuous are duties of a new President upon the 4th of farch that he scarcely knows when he ceases to a private citizen and becomes the ruler of officen people, and it may readily be bethat not until he has left the dancers to on of the White House, with his house ut him, does he begin to realize that he

A VERITABLE JURILEE DAY. It has been a jubilee. That is beyond doubt the peculiar characteristic of this day's doings—a characteristic all the more conspicuous by reason of the untoward conditions which it pleased Heaven to send, and that is the popular interpretation put upon the incidents of the day. Never at the of March cuite libratic li es a 4th of March quite like this before. of unfortunate Republicans who were compelled to stay at home, but they have also been, to all appearances, in sympathy not less cordial with the good people of the National Capital. The stie party went into mourning once before odern times, if that far-away spring of can be called medern. On that occasion, ing to a high authority, it fell from power spiracy against human rights. can prosperity; and the permanent tants of Washington, who have witnessed y transformation scenes, are said by allent observers of what has passed before their eyes to-day and on many great days in the past never to have shown before such universal and pervasive signs of contentment with the

A POUR TEARS' BEIGN EACHING DISTINCTION. into the prosperity, factitious or fictitions, or which official acquiescence in private schemes transizement has conferred upon certain of the National Capital, this four years has not been an agreeable episode in the life shington. It has even now the semblance of a phantasmagoria, a masquerade of strange figures and devices. It has not made a lasting on of authority and action upon the people own quantity in his personal relations in Washon society, and not even an unknown quantity hich stimulated the imagination and provoked a sire to find it out. He has not been seen ely upon the streets, in places of public the Capitol or in the homes of eminent With one conspicuously wise and fortunate ment he is universally credited, and if he is mbered here with any marked degree of kind-and approbation, it will be because it is natural manent interest in all that concerns

alling the incidents of March 4, 1885, it has not been impossible to discover some sharp conand unessential topic of conversation of tea parties, but not a superfluity when lly tea parties, but not a superfluity when joys and sorrows of an Insuguration are being used. Nobody who was not bedridden four age can have forgotten the marvellous sund, the bainty air and the golden haze which is luminous the ceremonies of that day. Clevell weather, said every one who recalled the secological dispensation of the preceding camp. No one then were an everecat who had run to carry it on, and the man who had sumed the courses to leave his at home laughed

To-day has been distinguished by the wettest rain that ever fell alike upon the just and unjust. Moreover, the all-prevailing quanty of a March wind has pierced to the marrow, however snugly the bones were everlaid with adjoce tissue, and the man who were rubber boots and peered forth from between the lapels of a Mackintonh has been the says and described all heads and the says and described all heads and peered forth

from morning until right, did the sun uself, and this spot of earth owes him

mmated swapt from the White House grounds into Pennsylvania ave. then for the first time he saw the dome of the National Capitol looming above the haue a mile away. Beside him sat the commanding figure of President Arthur. serene amid disappointments and premonitions of impending death, since verified, and acquitted

in the minds and hearts of his countrymen of arranging the pitfalls which brought about the downfall of his party.

Then, as to-day, a vast multitude of jubilan shareholders in a political triumph had gathered to witness its fulfilment, but it was the cause and not the leader that aroused their enthuslasm and satisfied their lengings. The element of affection, of personal devotion, of admiration for a great part well played and great services faithfully rendered, could not enter into the demonstrations which hailed the fruition of hopes long deferred. And through all appeared the unwelcome evidences of a Solid South once more in the saddle, and many symptems of popular

To-day, the rejoicings over the restoration of the guat party of loyalty and progress have found a constant stimulus in the elevation of the callant soldier, the skilful party leader, the wise statesman, the steadfast patriot, the student of affairs, the generous, high-minded gentleman Along the wide and rain-swept avenue through which President Cleveland and his successor were swiftly transported to their earliest destination was reproduced the exhibitating spectacle of four and yet thereby rendered in some respects still more remarkable. Stands, balconies and windows, roofs and doorways, steps and porticos and the generous spaces which border and in fringe upon the driveway were overhung with men, women and children, and from every position and point fluttered the simple but patriotic decora-SCHNES OF INTEREST IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

Arrived at the National Capitel, and ensconced able chairs in the Senate Chamber, the outgoing and the incoming Executives were passive spec-tators of the brief formalities which attend the swearing-in of the new Vice-President. Those who had preceded them, secure in the proscriptive right to good places, and those who had been so fortunate as to acquire a share of the very limited space allotted to the distinguished multitude, had previously witnessed the last throes of an expiring session, which, it must be said, died with unprecedented case and composure. They had seen the hands of the venerable clock turned back, not once, but thrice, by the hands of the still more venerable Bassets from solar to Senatorial time, and various other picturesque and suggestive incidents had made the hours of waiting short. But there was no such historic moment as the moment four years ago, when the passage by the House under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Randall, of the bill reviving the rank of General of the Army on the retired list was announced in the Senate amid tumultuous cheers, nor as the moment immediately following, when President Arthur's nomination of General Grant to be General on the retired list of the Army was confirmed in open ses

CEREMONIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT The modern Inauguration bears only a slight nce in most of its surroundings to its renote predecessors. Certainly to-day's ceremonial had little in common with the sedate function of eighty-eight years ago, when that hypothetical horse was tied to a suppositions fence-rail by a traditional Jefferson in the name of mythological simplicity; nor even with that more recent period when, after the fatigue of the day, Rachel Jackson restored her wearied virtues with a corncob pipe in the White House. But the wrought in a single quadrennium are few and unimportant, and yet some characteristic feature of every such occasion is apt to be keenly noted and long remembered. Eight years ago General Garfield turned from the shouting thousands before him and kissed his proud and happy mother. "Not an example of Western reserve," remarked a statesman, then, as now, closely identified with the new Administration. Son and mother are dead, but the incident may live for another century.

The most notable feature of President Cleveland's personal contribution to the ceremonies of '85, perhaps also the most conspicuous characteristic of the man at all times, was his imperturbability and his self-command. His Inaugural Address may escape oblivion as only the second in a century which a new President has dared to repeat from memory, without a note to save him if he lost the clew. It was inleed a feat of courage, verging on rashness, for a man absolutely unused to public speaking to perform. It was an example which even General Harrison, the old ampaigner, the practised debater, the maker of a undred felicitous speeches last summer, did not care to follow. The truth probably is that every President knows his Inaugural Address by heart, as he ought to know it, but only two men in a hundred years have trusted their memory at the

The incident of to-day wideh will not es comment and notoristy, aside from the drenohing min in the midst of which the Inaugural Address was unfalteringly delivered, was its delivery after instead of before the taking of the oath of office. There are many precedents for this, but not to go far back into the past, General Grant nade the oath of office his first business after reaching the portice, both in 1869 and 1873. Since then the address has preceded the solemn function of the Chief-Justice. The order which General Harrison followed certainly seems to be the natural and logical order. It is as President and not as a private citizen that the here of the occasion is supposed to communicate his views to the people, though it might, perhaps, be suggested that there can be no interregnum, and that, after the stroke of noon, when the outgoing President's term certainly expires, his successor is in office though not qualified to perform its duties until the cath has been taken. To the gorgeously apparelled copresentatives of emperors and kings, no doubt, the simple and familiar confronting of President and people beneath the open sky is a sombre and unimposing ceremony. But to Americans it is, or ought to be, a suggestive exemplification of the controlling and ennobling spirit of free institutions. The monarchical acclaim which attests death and accession in a single phrase is searcely less indicative of the pervading notion in a Republic than in a despotism.

THE CHANGE OF FOWER QUIETLY CONSUMMATED "The President of the United States," cries the doorkeeper as the Executive enters the Sen-ate Chamber, a moment before noon. All rise, and while all are standing he takes his seat. The President-elect, who is on the verge of being President in fact, is impartially greeted with the ame amouncement and response. But half an hour later, when the oath has been administered, and the two men, still side by side, turn to fcroe a passage to their carriage, it is exclusively the new man whom the multitude struggle to keep up with and to touch, and the plain Amerihappens to be in the way. So it was four years ago, when General Arthur's stalwart form was swallowed up in the eager throng of sightseers; so it was to day, when Mr. Cleveland drifted out of recognition on the receding wave; and so, as General Harrison well knows, it will be eight years kence when he gives place to his successor. It is natural, inevitable, not wanton, perhaps not even to be regretted; but all the same, the mo-

to so great and powerful a luminary as the President of the United States. EAGER TO SEE THE RETURN TO THE WRITE

HOUSE. The falling back of the Presidential party upon the Executive Mansion, which is literally a failing back for supplies, is to many thousands the crowning event in the order of the day. It is for this that they have remained with exemplary patience in the places for which they have struggled long or paid exorbitantly. It is for this the they have dispensed with a midday meal and abandoned themselves to the mercenary attent of the sandwich man and the precarious hespital ties of the domestic lunch-basket. It was for this that to-day they braved the terrors of pneumonia and the still more appalling prospect of ruined Like all but about 1.500 one of a quarter of a million, they missed the variegated ceremonia in the Senate Chamber, but for this they are not responsible. How eagerly they would have swarmed in upon that stately scene only those car

pressure for place in the upper House of the National Legislature. But they have also liberately exchanged the privilege of free, if i Capitol, where the Inaugural Address is visible in the moving lips of the speaker, though inaudible to the vast throng which stretches away from th Capitol into the dim distance. They have chosen to feast their eyes upon the spectacle of authority just assumed and authority yielded, as it moves past them toward the White House, and upon the long procession which follows in its wake. Perhaps it will always remein a matter of dispute whether or not they have chosen the better part, and perhaps it is always a question of temperament. To those who have eyes to see, ears to hear and brains with which to interpret their impressions, any point of observaample apportunities for the pursuit of knowledge

But beyond a doubt the most commanding an suggestive feature of the whole ceremonial is that which is presented to the gaze of the favor few in the Senate Chamber, and it is a pity that the dignity of that august branch of government forbids that this picturesque and animated should be enacted within such narrow limits, the ampler accommodation of the House of Representatives might be had for, or, indeed, without

MB. CLEVELAND DIDN'T CARE TO SEE THE PARADE

If there be one meal, not counting, of co at which the sensations of those present are in describable, it must be at the quadrennial at the White House, which immediately follow the return from the Capitol of the old President and the new. However companionably it may pass off, the emotions of the entertainers and the entertained cannot fail to be singular and conflicting. It may be surmised that it is always a hiatus in the long drams of Inaugura tion, and hitherto it has always been a ble ceasion of refreshment and recuperation from day to President Harrison, but our brand-new ex-President chose to make it the conclusion of his part, rather than a moment of retirement between

but which may possibly be surmised, he did not appear upon the reviewing-stand, where his succheerfully staid several hours of the Thece are individuals whose practivities find nothing congenial in such display. On the other hand, there are those to whom the spectacle of 50,000 loyal men in martial array with the red, white and blue flying before, above and all around them, and without a Rebel yell or a gray uniform in evidence, is a noble and inspiring sight, and without any unlawful stretch of the magination it may be conceived that the hero of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek is one of these. However, this is an iconoclastic age. Excep in suits at law precedents are but lightly esteemed There is a general disposition to forget the past and make the best possible terms with the future. pect for traditions is not an American weak of Grover Cleveland's want of regard for what is sacred and venerable in the face of the announcement that the grave of Washington's mother is to be sold at public auction?

NO FIREWORKS ON ACCOUNT OF THE BAIN? To a considerable proportion of the innumerable caravan that has moved through the streets of Washington during the last three days the finest and most enjoyable of all the sights that they have come to see is the exhibition of firework on the evening of Inauguration Day. It is free, it is gorgeous, it begins to scintillate at a convenient hour, interfering neither with supper nor with repose. No imperious demand for a card of admission bars out the unfortunate visitor who came hither destitute of distinction or that beneficent "pull" which bestows the rewards of distinction without its encumbrances. It is equally visible from all points of the compass, and, best of all, it is well worth seeing, even after the midsummer nights' effulgence of Erastin and Coney Island. Not only is it arranged to snit the convenience of those to whom it is the end of a long holiday and of the men who propose to show their faces at the ball, but it leaves the ladies abundant time for the solemn rites of the toilet, and does not even preclude the possibility of a preliminary catnap by way of preparation for a night of dancing. Alas! the only the programme which was not carried through unflinchingly was the free show of pyrotechnics Powder and pouring rain do not harmonize, and the display was deferred until to-morrow night. MR, AND MRS. CLEVELAND NOT AT THE BALL

But the ball is on, and likely to stay on until norning. It is a democratio assembly, as it ought to be. The "Four Hundred" are there, but so are the four thousand. It is a bewildering mase of types and nationalities, and the contrasts in solor are not confined to the costumes of the ladies. Most welcome after the gloom and exposure of the day are the warmth and glow, the colished floor and the ample spaces of the Pension Building. It is well that the programme of Inauguration takes the uncertain temper of the elements into account, and makes sure that however aggravating other conditions may have been the final curtain shall rise upon a scene of order, of comfort and of beauty. One element slone is lacking to-night to fill the measure of satis faction. The retiring President and Mrs. Cleve families, determined to set a precedent which it is to be hoped may never be repeated. A kint of their purpose has been in circulation for several days, but it was not believed that ladies and gentlemen would make so ungracious a departure from established oustom. Hitherto the night of March 4 has been consecrated not less to farewells than to greetings. The vacant places in the Senate gallery at noon, vacant because no one of President Cleveland's household appeared to claim them, and even the ex-President's refusal to support his successor upon the reviewing stand, might have been forgotten if those who so lately monopolized attention had not chosen to ignore the festivities which closed their official lives.

But the shadow of discourtesy rests upon them.

igs of the day is an impression of hal bess and contenument that is nothing less the tending the momentous change of fortunes is taken in consideration. An American growd is invariably

THE COMING CABINET. NO CHANGES EXPECTED IN THE LIST.

THE NOMINATIONS WHICH IT IS THOUGH

THE PRESIDENT WILL MAKE TO-DAY. Washington, March 4 (Special) .- The situation nged to-night. Nothing has occurred in th enty-four hours which in any way would justify a modification of the list as Elready innounced in The Tribune. The nominations for the Cabines to be submitted to the Senate to-mor row will, it is expected, be as follows: ry of State, James G. Blaine, of Main

ry of the Treasury, William Windom, Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermon Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of

eretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, of Pean

Attorney-General, W. H. H. Miller, of India Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Busk,

OFFICER LAVIN'S DEADLY BLOWS.

AN UNSATISFACTORY INVESTIGATION INTO THE

INJURIES RECEIVED BY CASPER PROST. Acting Superintendent Byrnes instituted inquiri lquer shop Sunday night, but it was found extremely ness, and none of his friends knew precisely how the rouble began. Policeman John Bannen had entr the liquor store at No. 443 West Twenty-stath-st., an he sage that after the door had been locked he was assaulted by Michael Willer, while the proppeter wife threatened him with a carving-knife. When Bar non called for assistance, Officer Patrick Lavin wes along the hallway from one door to another, trying to bree an entrance. Pfest was then just starting as night watchman for a house in Groene et, and car ried a heavy club. He could not speak smach Eng lish, and he probably did not understand the police man when he said he was an officer, and situated him Lavin proved the better fighter, however, and after ting Pfost's club from him, dealt him a blow on the left side of the head that produced a compound

During the struggle, Ernest Mueller, the proprieto scaped, but he was arrested yesterday afternoon ng an officer. Mueller keeps a boarding-house as wel as a saloon, and Willer, who was arrested on Sunday examination yesterday morning at Jefferson killed Thomas Moore, a 'longshoreman, who had stabled him. The case attracted some attention be cause the hospital surgeons did not discover Moore had three bullets in his body until s clubbing, and left him. Lavin was exonerated by coroner's jury. Last New Year's Eve he are Thomas Gorman, who had tried to rob a woman in the street. Gorman fired two bullets through the officer's months for it. Both Lavin and Bannon have ning detective work for some time in the precinct.
At the New-York Hespital last night it was said that Pfost's condition was critical. John Sauter, wh was at first supposed to have been the man injured, had formerly been the proprietor of the liquo

Pittsburg, March 4 (Special).—George Westinghouse, jr., to-day stated that the circumstantial account published here this morning of a consolidation of the Westinghouse and Edison electric light companies was without foundation. Mr. Westinghouse assorted his company was not negotiating with the Edison company and that the litigation against the latter corporation was being pressed. He admitted that a reasonable arrangement between the various parties engaged in electric lighting would be profitable The article which Mr. Westinghouse reput tains the statement that Henry Villard had recently become connected with the Edison company and tha Mr. Villard's wealth would bring the control of the mpany to the Edison people. H. Mor-Evan, of Baltimore, are here to cenfer with Mr. Westinghouse in regard to the electric light business Westinghouse in regard to the electric light business.
The story of the consolidation credited Mr. Morrison with a statement that a combination would be made and that it might be effected any day.

On this subject the financial column of this eventing's "Chronicle-Telegraph" contains the following:

"Mr. Edison's legal victory abroad was due solely to the fact that he had secured control in that country of the Sawyer-Man lamp patents."

BUFFIANLY NEPHEW OF A SENATOR. El Paso, Tex., March 3.—At Ysleta, Tex., a town J. L. Krouse was assaulted by W. H. Harris, a nephew of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, Harris has been sending for his mail habitually after office hours and in a polite attempt to correct Harris's irregularities. Krouse incurred his anger. This morning, while Krouse was opening his mail box, Harris came up from behind and dealt him two sovere blows on the head with a pistol. The third blow Krouse, although stunned, warded off. The pistol fell in the str Then followed a rough-and-tumble fight between two. Harris was worsted. Krouse's wounds

RECEIVED FOR AN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY Chicago, March 4.-F. T. Wheeler and Lucius & Pisher, steckholders of the Pullman Iron and Stee Company, filed a bill in the Superior Court to-day, ask ing for the appointment of a receiver for that concern. The company was formed in 1883 with a capital stock of \$500,000, of which \$250,000 was held in equal shares by Frank B. Felt and James P. Perkins, who turne ver to the company patents for making railroad spikes. The rest of the stock, they allege, was taken George M. Pullman, through his private secretary John M. Smith, and by John W. Doane and others. colling mill was erected at Pullman by the company the complainants allege, but the plant has not been success. The company is now in debt to the amount of \$300,000, of which \$180,000 is owing to the Pullman Palace Car Company, which kept the iron and steel company running when it was insolvent. The assets of the company are about \$250,000, consisting mainly of the rolling mill plant.

ANABOHISTS TALKING AGAIN IN CHICAGO. Chicago, March 4 (Special).—Anarchists raised their bowls again last evening at Vorwaert's Turner Hall. Nearly 600 had assembled under the auspices of the Arbeiterbund to listen to speeches by Mrs. Lucy Partens Band Continued in the Special Conti sons, Paul Grotthau and Albert Carrlin. The speeche were full of violent denunctation of the police and or capital. Mrs. Parsons said in part: "I will say a few words that may be full of plassion and bitterness against the capitalists, but I do not fear any troubles.

My troubles have already ended. I will impress upon
you the idea of resistance. Do not ask favors from anybody. When the American flag sinks so low the it cannot protest free speech, you must haul it down the sooner you do it, the better for you. The capitallais thought that they would strangle the awakening spirit of liberty by hanging a few of the leaders, if am willing to die for my liberty and the liberty it my children."

SUICIDE AT THE AGE OF TWENTY Anburn, N. Y., March 4 (Special).—Wilson Carter, age about twenty, shot himself at the house of a Mrs. Wheeler, in the fown of Fleming, about 11 o'clock last night, and his death followed in a few minutes.

BLOWN UP WITH A CORNING MILE. Occord, Mass., March 4.—No. 2 corning mill of the American Powder Company, at Acton, was blown up this morning. Douglass Livingston, an employe at the mill, was killed. The damage to property is light. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BRUTALLY BEATEN BY WHITE CAPS. Snow HH, Md., March 4.—A few evenings ago myany of alleged White Caps, composed of above dozen masked men, called upon a man name a dozen masked from
Jackson at his home near the village or
Worcester County, and gave him a severe whipping
The man was most unmercifully beaten, and his crit
and entreaties for mercy could be distinctly hear
by the people in the village, a mile apay. Jackson
by the people in the village, a mile apay.

THE DINNER TO MR. PARNELL. TWO THOUSAND PROPLE TO BE PRESENT TO HONOR THE HOME RULE LEADER!

MARL SPENCER PROBABLY TO PRESIDE-INTER DETING LETTERS FOUND AMONG PIGOTE'S DOCUMENTS-MB. GLADSTONE'S PRO-

London, March 4.—It is expected that 2,000 person will be present at the dinner to be given in honor of the Parnell. It is probable that Earl Spaces will

Numerous dispatches have passed between the Gov-ernment and the British Embassy at Madrid relative to the papers left by Pigott. The special detective sent to Madrid in connection with the case will give ovidence before the Parnell Commission on Thursday. Dublin, March 4.—"The Freeman's Journal" says that among Pigott's documents there were found lefthat among Pigott's documents there were found let-ters from Lord Sallsbury, Baron Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Derby. The letter of the Harl of Derby, "The Journal" says, shows that he had given money to help Pigots "unmack the Pamellites."
"The Express" says that Mr. Gladstone is considering a proposal to move in the Pamellites." aring a proposal to move in the House of Commens refusal to vote supply to the Government. A refusa to vote supply would be tantamount to an impeach ment of the Ministry.

AMERICA'S HOSTILITY TO GERMANY: THE "NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE" SAYS IT EX ISTS, AND IS DUE TO IRISH-AMERICAN

ENVY OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

ENTY OF GERMAN AMERICANS.

Bertin, March 4.—The "North German Gazette," referring to what it calls a remarkable contrast between the utterances of the American newspapers published in English, and those of the German-American papers, charges the former with bringing groundless accusations against Germany, and placing occurrences in Samoa in such a light as to make Klein's "criminality" appear as heroism, while the German-American press points out the medaration of Germany.

After quoting the opinion of the labler to the effect that the hostility to the Germans is due to the hetred and envy of a section of the American govulation, especially the Irish purion, the "North German Gazette" asys,: "Those Inish-Americans are doubtless animated by envy and hatred at seeing how well the Germans can earn their bread. The German is more industrious and more contented than the Irishman, and this is the reason for his suppopulative in America. To the aversion feld by a secution of the American people toward modest and industrious competitors is due their dislike of Germans and their persecution of the Chinese. The Germans in America match gain their good-will if they eaged to be less match gain their good-will if they eaged to be less

GOLDWIN SMITH ON COMMERCIAL UNION. Toronto, Onk. March & Professor Galdwin Sm has written a letter to "The Mail" on the prohas written a letter to "The han" on the present position of the question of commercial union. He points out that the overture to Canada contained in Air. Hitt's resolution, which has just been passed by the United States House of Representatives, places free trade with the continent within the grasp of Canada, and he believes that should the Domition Government fall to respond they will hour a search responsibility.

A PERUVIAN CURE FOR HYDROPHORIA. A PERUVIAN CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Danama, Feb. 24.—Chance has led to the discovery
of a cure for hydrophobia. In Ayanusho, Peru, a man
was bitten by a mad dog, and shortly after the Greaded
disease developed. In his madness the man rushed
from the house, and falling among a lot of "neuce"
plants, some of the juice of these plants entered bis
moush and he swallowed is. A knownest of tessed
seems to have followed, during which he sected some
of the leaves, broke them and drank of the milky and
whitingus sap with which they are generally saturated. glutinous sap with which they are generally satura

When his friends found him he was senseless, with the "peuca" or "maguey" leaves clutched in his hands. He was carried to his home and soon regained his health. Experience has long since taught the Indians that "pouca" juice or sap invariably acts as a cure upon dogs suffering from hydrophobia. CANAL LABORERS LEAVING THE ISTHMUS!

Panama, Peb. 24.—Canal matters have continue escupy entirely the public mind, which has been excited for weeks past, owing to the stoppage of work and the consequent loss of employment. The most vigorous and praiseworthy efforts have been 2,000 have gone to Costa Lica, 500 to Chili, 400 to near-by coast ports, and a large number to Jamaica and the other West India Islands. Earge numbers of others are ready and willing to leave here for almost any destination that may offer relief. There are at present over 1,000 names of men of different nationalities on the books at the Chilian consulate, who will be sent fouth as speedily as transportation can be obtained for them. Work along the canaline is now being conducted on a smaller scale than heretofore; and although the dredges and excavators are still at work, the hand-labor employed is insignificant as compared with what it has been. of others are ready and willing to leave here for

PROSPECTS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL Panama, Feb. 24.—A correspondent writing from Nicaragua says of the proposed Nicaragua Canal: "Canal matters here are in a state of lukewarmness." Some say the attempt by the company to sell share was a complete failure, while others affirm that they were easerly bought up privately, and that the company has no need at present to offer publicly pany mas no need at present to offer publicly any shares for sale. I tell you, however, what I happen to know, that Mr. Van Wyek, one of the engineers, wrote here shortly after his arrival in New-York, saying he was returning in April with a big gang of workmen to bogin actual operations.

AN AMERICAN SWINDLER SENTENCED. Brussels, March 4.—Captain Balley, alias Cook, an American swindler, was sentenced to six menths' im-prisonment here to-day. ONE-POUND BANK NOTES;

London, March 4.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering the advisability of issuing one-pound bank notes.

MR. HARTMAN AND THE BOODLERS, Montreal, Que., March 4.—Assistant District-At-orney Hartman, of New-York, is at the Windson Mr. Hartman says his visit is strictly for rest and change, but it has given rise to a rumor that has come to interview some of the New-You boodlers.

A CONSERVATIVE RESIGNS HIS SEAT. London, March 4.—Mr. Robert Gent Davis has re-signed his seat in Parliament. He represented the Kensington division of Lambeth, and is a Conservative THE CORONET AT MALTA.

London, March 4.-The American scho Coronat arrived as Malta on Sunday. THE BUTTERFIELD CLAIR

Copenhagen, March 4.—The Minister for Affairs has submitted for the approval of the Rigada a convention with the United States dated December 6

RATTLING SAFELT OVER A BROKEN TRACK. Tyrons, Penn., March 4.—At noon to-day the pas-engers in the New-York and Chicago Limited Express castbound, on the Pennsylvania Ealiroad, had an experience which they will not soon forget. At Birmington, a village fifteen miles east of Altoona, the engine broke a spring-rail frog, which displaced about engine broad a spring ran 1765, and caused the train, which consisted of seven Pullman cars, to drop on the ties. The cars all followed to the track again without any further damage than the shaining up of the passengers. The train was running thirty-five miles per hour at the time of the accident.

'ANOTHER BREWERT SOLD! Chicago, March 4.—J. J. McGrath, who held a controlling interest in McAroy Brewing Company, one of the leading breweries of this city, today sold his rights in the business to Henry A. Bigelow, of Boston, and S. Yonge, of Wickiew, Ireland, noting as brokers for other parties.

Long Branch, N. J., March 4.—At the local elec-tion for town officers beld here on Saturday there was considerable excitement after the close of the polls. William Linekey was arrested last night on the charge

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

AUTUAL ORLIGATIONS OF PERSIDENT AN PEOPLE

SIDENT MARRISON PORESHADOWING THE PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION-BEARANCE TOWARD THE IGNORANT, I LAW FOR LAWREPARERS-AND PROTECTION-PEACE WITH RONOR IN PORTIGN RELAT ONS-INFORTUNATE OFFICE

members of his Cabinet. The Presidential at once proceeded to the Senate Chamber, a entrance was made amid a great hush. The of office was first administered to the Vice dent-cleen, Mr. Morton, by the presiding a immediately after the procession to the Dissiand was formed. The oat's of office was a fatered to the President-cleen, General Ha and he then rend from manuscript his Ins. ddress, as follows:

Address, as follows:

There is no constitutional or legal requires that the President shall take the cath of officitie presence of the people. But there is so man an appropriateness in the public induction to fice of the chief executive officer of the Nat that from the beginning of the Government people, to whose service the official cath escentes the officer, have been called to with the solemn ceremonial. The eath taken in presence of the people becomes a mutual over—the officer covenants to serve the whole to the people by a faithful execution of laws, so that they may be the unfailing defined and security of those who respect and observed. stitution and the Union of the States; to yield wilking obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke, and confidently expect, the favor and help of Almights; God—that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity, and a love of rightecumess and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution.

day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitute first inauguration of President Washi took place in New-York, where Congress was took place in New-York, where Congress was the a sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1769, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the Battle of Yorkstown, and of the Adoption of the Constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New-York the institution of the second great department of our terminal of the second great department of our contamination of the institution of the Judicial Descriment, by the organization of the Suprem Court, shall have been suitably observed, as trust it will be, our Nation will have fully er

in great part, happy contrasts between our country
as it steps over the threshold into its second
as it steps over the threshold into its second organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young Nation that looked undauntedly down the century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institute inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our

The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yes in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory population and aggregate wealth, marvellous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and in-creasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and trengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE SYSTEM The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government effected by the adop-tion of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly re-inforced by the more imperative voice of ex-perience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manu-facturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancination must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold it check the development of our commercial marine to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the State. to prevent or retard the establishment and go of manufactures in the States, and so to a the American market for their shops and carrying trade for their ships, was the of European statesmen, and was pursued the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in Congress urging the imposition of discrimin duties that should encourage the production needed things at home. The patriotism of people, which no longer found a field of extion of h